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SUP News

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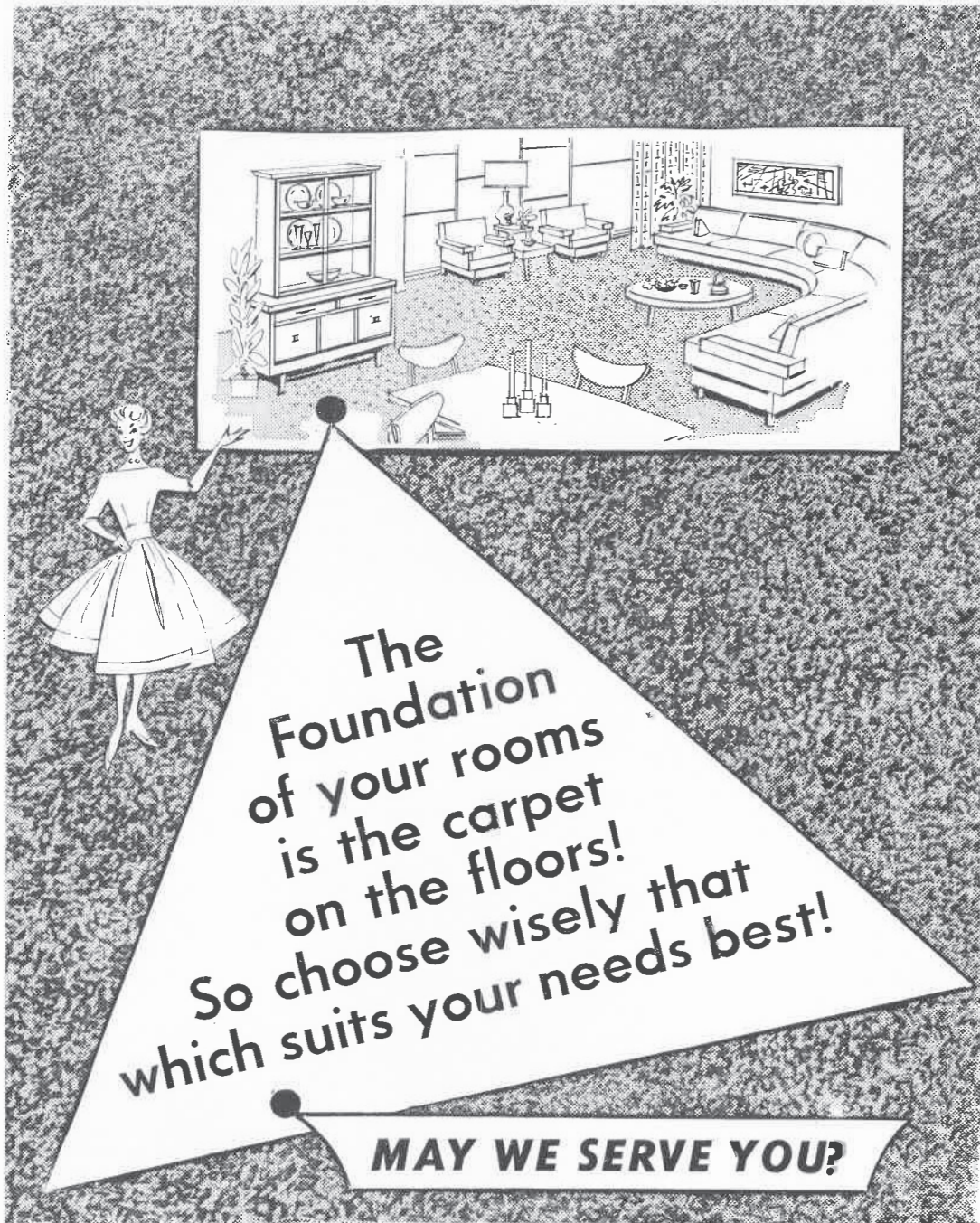
*Preservation of Utah's Pioneer Heritage in all areas: arts, crafts, skills,
scenic, recreational, cultural, historic sites, trails, and landmarks.*

Volume 6

MARCH, 1959

No. 3





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THE DEVEREAUX MANSION

The Remains of This Building Can Be Viewed at
334 West South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah

By ILENE H. KINGSBURY

"Remove Not the Ancient Landmark Which Thy Fathers Have Set"
—Proverbs 22:28

One fall day in 1875 a carriage carrying the President of the United States and his official party drove sedately through the ornamental iron gates of the most palatial residence in the Great Salt Lake Valley. General, and now, President Ulysses S. Grant and his wife alighted and were welcomed by the gracious and hospitable host, William Jennings.

Later another dignitary, Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes and party would also call the "Devereaux Mansion" their official residence while in the Territory. The impressive list of world-famous and distinguished visitors to this "house" in the western mountains reads, among others: General Sherman; Ex-Secretary W. H. Seward, who came in 1869; General Philip Sheridan; Lord and Lady Dufferin; and the Colfax party who arrived in 1865. National figures came and went with regularity.

This mansion, named for the owner's family house in England, and built in authentic English style occupied the center of a five-acre plot on West South Temple, now numbered 334 West South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah. The giant hedge enclosing the estate screened circular driveways and formal gardens, in four sections, not counting at the rear vineyards, a kitchen garden, hot houses, stables and a carriage house. In fact, the house had been set in the midst of a rare orchard planted by the first owner of the land, William C. Staines. He had imported and planted many varieties of trees and vines. One morning he had served six kinds of peaches for breakfast from the lot and many times had won prizes for his fruits and flowers and trees at the annual displays of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society in the Territory.

When William Jennings purchased the property in 1867 the pioneering had been well launched in floriculture and horticulture. He went on from there to make it a western paradise. By December 23, 1868, the future home of the twenty-five sons and daughter of the Jennings family was dedicated with due ceremony and rejoicing.

In such a setting it was not much of a surprise to note that, as one entered, the large glass doors had depicted on their surface the Jennings family coat-of-arms. A quick glance about gave one a feeling of elegance, which feeling no doubt actuated some of the numerous children to

travel abroad to see where all this finery came from.

The Italian marble fireplaces were the most beautiful in the world. Much of the wood paneling was imported from Europe and enhanced the hallways, stairways, the parlor, dining room, library and ballroom. Some of the fine wood had still another source, however. Not everyone could boast that their wood trims had once been freight wagon beds assembled on the Missouri river. By design William Jennings ordered his freighting wagons made of choice hardwoods. These were subsequently fashioned into his interior decor.

The inlaid ballroom floor, the elaborately carved mantle depicting realistic bunches of grapes and vines, the curving banisters and newel posts of the mastercraft joinings, the wood paneling which looked like marble; all gave the effect of luxury and gracious living.

The French furniture in the parlor, imported from the finest dealers in Europe, appeared in direct contrast to other Valley furnishings, which after ten or fifteen years of settlement were home-made or at best freighted in from the States. An oversized mirror reflected the whole interior. The floor coverings were all "store

carpets," the floral designs rivaled the magnificent gardens which bordered the walks and driveways.

The parlor chandelier of crystal prisms was of a French fountain design, which when cleaning time came around, took skilled care to keep it sparkling.

Across the hall from the parlor was the library, whose atmosphere would have done credit to any scholar.

The dining room, just back of the library, had as its point of interest a near-ceiling high sideboard topped by a model of an American eagle. This bird was held almost sacred by Mr. Jennings as it symbolized his life in his adopted country. In fact, when he built his great mercantile store in Salt Lake he called it the Eagle Emporium.

Back of the parlor was the ballroom, big enough for eight sets of dancers. The special design of the inlaid floor gleamed in candlelight. French doors at the north of the house opened upon the garden, a horticulturist's delight at any season.

At the back of the mansion could be found the working portion of such an establishment. The immense kitchen, a store room, pantries, and a skullery completed the ground floor arrangement.

Above stairs the three master bedrooms were varied in decoration, but all bespoke of comfort and luxury. The six children's bedrooms were decorated to please the many occupants. The nursery was lovely and large and guaranteed to nestle each newcomer to its door.

On the third floor the trunk room was so large that later on the boys had it made into a billiard room. The rest of this

See MANSION, Page 11



The Devereaux Mansion was built in 1867-1869 by William C. Staines, and later sold to William Jennings for \$30,000. Jennings named it for his ancestral home in England. It is pictured here in its once palatial state by Carlos Anderson. The famous old house still stands on South Temple between Second and Third West.

SUP News

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KNOW YOUR UTAH



THE DONNER PLAQUE ON "THIS IS THE PLACE" MONUMENT

By DAVID E. MILLER

It is entirely proper that the Donner Party of 1846 should receive the recognition accorded them by placing this plaque in a prominent position on the monument at the mouth of Emigration Canyon overlooking Salt Lake City and Valley. For it was the twenty-three wagons of the Donner Party that broke the trail and left a track which guided the Mormon Pioneers into Salt Lake Valley the following year.

The Donner story is too well known to require retelling here. But a few basic facts regarding them will not be considered out of order.

The two Donner families and those who traveled with them consisted of eighty-seven persons, twenty-nine of whom were able-bodied men. The rest were women and children. They drove twenty-three wagons, many of which were too heavily loaded, for some of the company were moderately wealthy and bought too much equipment. The destination of the company was California — not the gold fields, for gold had not yet been discovered. Arriving at Ft. Bridger on the regular trail this group of emigrants decided to take Hastings Cutoff which skirted the south end of Great Salt Lake rather than making the long loop northward to

Ft. Hall and the Snake River. The new route was reported to cut off some two hundred miles.

From Ft. Bridger the Donners followed the tracks of some sixty wagons which had left that post in small groups prior to the Donner departure. On August 6 they arrived at the present site of Henefer and learned that the road down Weber Canyon was virtually impassable. As a result they turned to the southwest and blazed the road from that spot into Salt Lake Valley. They arrived at the summit of Big Mountain August 17 and at the foot of Donner Hill in the mouth of Emigration Canyon four days later. Rather than cut a road through the heavy brush at the mouth of the canyon (as the vanguard of Mormon Pioneers chose to do the following year) the Donners decided to build a road up the face of Donner Hill, coming out on the bench east of the Bonneville Golf Course. From that point they continued southwestward, crossed the Jordan River somewhere between Twenty-first and Twenty-seventh South streets and traveled almost due west to the point of the mountain at Garfield. The rest of their story is too long and too well known to relate here.

See DONNER, Page 12

What the Sons of Utah Pioneer Organization Means to Me

By J. W. KIRKBRIDE

The Sons of Utah Pioneers is a spiritual entity, paying acts of reverence to pioneers, and at the same time periscoping the influence pioneer legacies make on the generations who have succeeded them.

They pass the spirit and the values of our pioneer heritage "unto the land and the inhabitants thereof" (our land, our inhabitants).

A lot of that revelatory spirituality sprinkles through to our generations as it is "dolloed up" by the Sons of Utah Pioneers, and made understandable to us. Too, they are helping to pass on, for our pleasure, and interpretation, the *spirit* of events, memorials and activities as they gather them from many parts of the world.

I view the organization as a spiritual—plus—material entity, a quality that hallows the land—the soil as well as the soul. In reality it is a vision and an ideal as well as a positive active force that inspires one to do something good for some one else. Verily, it is an entity carrying a Message to Garcia—carrying blessings from past generations to current ones.

The organization is humanizing the experiences of our colonizers, not only for what they thought and did after reaching Utah, but what happened along the way from 1830 to the "now." The "Sons" are making them live again in song, drama, pageantry.

They are vitalizing the great spirit of the colonizers by encouraging us to build markers and monuments for individuals who have given special service, and to commemorate events and movements.

They build high principles and motives that will contribute toward good fellowship and bind men to work together for common good, common enterprises: recreation facilities, pageants, research, and relic centers.

They begin and end with a faith which calls men to service of God and their communities.

They appeal to man's emotional ascetic, cultural, educational, spiritual and moral nature.

I interpret their attitude here, is that those men and women belong to the future as well as to the past. Many of them, whom I have known across my life span of eighty-two years, have left the assurance that they were trustees of the past, yet, they spearheaded the future.

That ideals, character traits, cultures, spiritualizing influences that we now possess, and cherish as a certain inalienable

status of trust imposed to our stewardship, and vividly imposed and transferred with a charge: that we should reevaluate the gifts, but never neglect, diminish or lose them.

I gather from the achievement programs of the SUP that the term pioneer should be used as a mark of high respect.

They have, by use of positive active projectives and activities, assured me that reverences and respect for legacies projected forward are to be maintained and developed as a tribute to them.

I sense a conviction that the SUP organization emphasizes the magnanimous attitude that we later-comers should be impressed by the courage, the strength and determination to succeed in their enterprise of working out their entity in face of hazards and hostilities from every area of the world in which they tried to make a "home."

To me the SUP emphasizes the heritage we enjoy from the strength of the pioneer character as expressed in many fundamental principles and as exemplified in their successful acquirement of religious freedom, and the great fight they made to secure it.

The organization, in all of its activities, built up the values, and augmented the material and spiritual values of their institutions and family life pattern.

They encourage recordings of family history, writing biographies, keeping daily diaries, holding family reunions, encouraging a study of U. S. government as a God-inspired form; they do much to give strength and vigor to those enterprises.

They encourage social, moral, spiritual and good fellowship attitudes.

Through the medium of a monthly magazine, we are altered to the activities of the organization and of local chapter doings. From these we pick up many "bright ideas" to adapt to local service.

It means a new hope and a new faith that we shall learn more and drink more deeply of the spirituality of our colonizers as we grow to *interpret* their bequeathments.

It means opening many new avenues whereby we may get material that tell of the many institutional contributions about which gathering and giving information that makes rich appraisalment of our colonizers, and—

That when the SUP make a trek in pageantry across the desert and mountains, they are interpreting to us the intrepid courage, faith and meaningfulness of our pioneers.

And it means that their services belongs to the history and events of men and women, through common interest, established religious freedom; they, the SUP, are telling us of the spiritual impulses and ideals that motivated the lives of our progenitors.

To me, the Sons of Utah Pioneer Organization is a headlight—not a tail fin.

The components are men of above-average in intelligence, integrity, courage and state prestige. In character traits, and personality attributes, acumen.

They have a lot of enthusiasm for the courageous pioneer attributes, legacies and contributions; have an A-grade congeniality in fellowship toward us on *this side of the pioneer line*, to the degree that they want to encourage us to learn about those people, who had such magnificent legacies and bequeathments to give us.

Our Sons of Utah Pioneers had the courage to turn to pre-civilization time in Utah, intertwine them with our pioneer stories; these they put into understandable form: pageants, treks, dramas, etc., turning them to local uses.

These they have turned to our spiritual, moral, morale and temporal aggrandizement as individual and community services.

Are these services paying in spiritual and moral and memorial legacies?

Let the S. U. Pioneers answer.

—Smithfield, Utah.

J. SEDLEY STANFORD writes: "Being a Professor Emeritus is enjoyable. Free from a heavy teaching load, time to roam the meadows and mountains, and get my questions answered and income enough to live on; (but not to frisk around on)."

"Since becoming a 'Son' life has been richer. Our chapter activities and associations and the annual encampments have been enjoyed indeed. For many, many years I have known of the Mountain Meadows and wondered what it was like. Now we have been there and have color slides to look at and show.

"Looking ahead to 1960, the horses and males with mail in the bag going full speed across the land. Oh! a horse, a kingdom for a horse—to be in on that ride. (Wish I had again the tough roan cayuse I rode almost daily and chased cattle—and coyotes.)"

"A decade hence we should have a big show, too, sponsored by the Union Pacific, Golden Spike, SUP. . . . And I hope we can ride behind a smoke, cinder-erupting locomotive, Corinne . . . Promontory. (Pearl and I hope, too, on that year, to greet all or most of our progeny come home to see how Dad and Mom are doing after fifty years together.)"

PONY EXPRESS NEWS

Pony Express Plans Furthered by Visitors

Recent visitors in Salt Lake City were Colonel Waddell F. Smith, President of the National Pony Express Centennial Association, and Edwin P. Burgess, Vice President and General Counsel (retired) of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The purpose of their visit was to discuss plans for the coming Pony Express Centennial in Utah. Meeting with them were Ernest R. McKay, Vice President of the Pony Express Centennial Association; Horace A. Sorensen, a Director at Large; Milton V. Backman, General Counsel of the Association; Karl B. Hale, President of SUP; and Dr. Carl J. Christensen, Immediate Past President of SUP.



Edwin P. Burgess, Vice President and General Counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (retired).

Salt Lake City will be the center of the planned 1960 Centennial and a state committee has been appointed to work out the details for local celebrations.

Included in the plans of the celebration is the actual rerunning of the Pony Express over the old route and in the same length of time as the run was originally made; 1966 miles in 10 days.

Ernest R. McKay is in charge of planning this historic rerunning and is busy working out details of the event. It is anticipated that 200 men and 400 horses will participate in carrying the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, California.

Mr. McKay reports that one hundred years ago the riders would begin their runs at St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California. Way Stations were located every 8 to 14 miles over the entire route and a saddled horse would be waiting the arrival of the rider. The men would ride some fifty to sixty miles before being relieved by another rider. In all, the 1966 miles would only take ten days which is an average of 200 miles a day.

Riders were all young men, many still in their teens, and quite light, so the horse would not have too great a burden to carry. Each man that was employed by Russell, Majors and Waddell was given a Bible and required to take an oath. This oath was rather strict for rough and tumble frontiersmen of a hundred years ago, but demonstrates a moral fiber that has helped to build our nation. Each rider in the rerunning of the Pony Express will be given a Bible and take the same oath.

Here is the oath taken by employees of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell:

"While I am in the employ of A. Majors I agree not to use profane language, not to get drunk, not to gamble, nor to treat the animals cruelly, and not to do anything incompatible with the conduct of a gentleman. I agree, if I violate any of the above conditions, to accept my discharge without any pay for my services."

(Editor's Note: The dispatch below written on April 4th, 1861, was carried from Salt Lake City to Sacramento by Pony Express and appeared in the *Sacramento Daily Union*, April 11, 1861. Evidently the paper's Salt Lake Correspondent wrote the article.

(BY PONY EXPRESS)

LETTER FROM SALT LAKE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Great Salt Lake City

April 4th, 1861

Mail and Pony

The last Pony from the east brought private advices to interested parties here on the new arrangement for the conveyance of the daily mail from St. Joseph to Placerville, and the tri-weekly Pony on the same route. The Russell Company is to have the line from St. Joseph to this place, for \$500,000; and the Butterfield Company is to have the line from this place to Placerville for the same figure.

There is about two hundred miles difference in distance, in favor of the western portion of the route, which the Butterfield Company would probably claim for being successful in getting the contract; but the advantage is very doubtful, when contingencies are to be considered, and Russell, no doubt, had a keen eye on that very difference.

At each end of the route, grain for animals and provisions for employees must be furnished for those living on the plains, and the difference in prices is greatly in favor of the contractor at the Missouri river. Wages are also much less in the east than they are in the west, and the greatest item in calculation — the Indians, they are more to be relied on from here east than from here west. Again: the passenger business will be greatly in favor of the eastern route. So all considered Col. Wm. H. Russell has made a very excellent arrangement, and both companies have an excellent spec.

Livingston, Bell & Co., are to be the general agents in this city for both companies, and no doubt will lose nothing by renewed confidence. They have undertaken the immediate payment of arrearages on the route from the Rocky Ridge in the east to Robert's Creek in the west, and where before faith, and that doubtful faith, only reigned, there is an agreeable smiling at "good works," and eagles are once more in the ascendancy. I saw a letter last week from Col. Russell, ordering the reduction of the schedule time of the Pony from the first trip in April to its former short time, so that henceforth the quadruped is expected to make the entire distance in eight days; but it can't do it just yet, not till the snows have fairly left the mountains. At the present time the Pony rider has to walk about nine miles over the big mountain, and for a few weeks longer bad roads will continue. Everything is lively in the way of preparations, and reinforcements of horse and mule flesh are moving westward.

The Indians

The western Pony arrived last evening about ten hours behind time, while the eastern Ponies for some time back have been making the best time. For a few weeks there has been apprehension of Indian difficulties, and any detention naturally leads to the supposition that something has happened; but up to the present nothing of consequence has been communicated. Maj. Egan had a communication from Orr, the station keeper at Deep Creek, some two hundred miles west of this, stating that about one hundred warriors — Gos-Shutes — had assembled there, and were menacing the station. A

See PONY, Page 10

"TUMBLEWEED TOWNS"

The Desert Trail From Callao to Gold Hill

By DIX LARSON

After leaving Callao, the would-be adventurer should have become acclimatized to dust and irritated eyes from the sun's reflection on the white salt desert which surrounds this area. Then, too, the thought of launching the last remaining hub cap or caps into orbit, depending on the vintage of auto, will seem a small concession at this point.

From Callao to Gold Hill is about 30 miles, but the acclimatized traveler should not overlook Clifton, even though it is about seven miles off the chosen route. Clifton, although now is nothing more than an abundance of oblique foundations built in the 1870's and tumbled heaps of stone, where once residences stood out against the barren backdrop of the salt pains. It was here in Clifton that two confirmed bachelor nephews of Brigham Young lived and died as the last residents, and although devoted to each other resided in separate cabins just a few rods apart. Many tales, some authentic, I am sure, can be heard from the old residents of Callao, some of the boom during the tungsten strikes. But today Clifton has colthed most of its history with tumbleweeds and salt grass.

The interesting thing about ghost towns is the feeling one gets from standing pursuing and scanning the remnants, a feeling of the last dreams and ambitions of personalities that were once present, the realization of how few years it takes the elements to obliterate man's feats. I quite often feel the patience many of the women present must have shown and the faith they must have had, and yet from the tombstone epitaphs I have read, some lived long and died happy.

The road from Callao to Gold Hill is not crowded and even an itinerant uranium prospector or an occasional rabbit will stop to acknowledge the passing of a passerby. Gold Hill is located in the tops of the Ocher Mountains. Ocher meaning yellow and probably indicates gold present. Actually, I guess Gold Hill's history began in about 1880 with the discovery of rich deposits, but never really began to boom until in the 1890's, when Col. Woodsman, discoverer of the Alta district, began to father the development. Mine operations of all vintages and types are present around the hillsides of Gold Hill and have ranged from copper to gold or even silver or lead. Gold Hill was originally by-passed by the railroad in 1907, but in '17 it reached Gold Hill and stagecoach service was no longer neces-



Some of the Remaining Buildings in Gold Hill

sary. Actually, it was arsenic that sired the two booms at Gold Hill and not gold. Arsenic caused virtually a boom during 1917, World War I, and 1945, World War II, both short lived.

During 1921 and in '23 Gold Hill had a fluctuating population of 2500 residents. Tungsten, arsenic, copper, and some gold was being mined. There were 300 men working at the Western Utah Copper Company alone. Even the Gardner-Adams Company, which was located in Salt Lake City in the Kearns building, opened a branch store in Gold Hill, known as the Goodwin Mercantile. Gold Hill was even served with a railroad, pharmacy, barber shop, theater, cafe, hotel, post office, and other general merchants, supported by prosperous residents. Alas, there were no saloons as the era was that of prohibition, but then one can guess from the abundance of empty flasks that perhaps whether made locally or not, it was obviously consumed. Many fine residences were built, the Adcock's, manager of the mercantile; Falkenburg's the Lamb's and many other prominent names in Utah history.

Water for drinking and cooking was hauled and sold by the barrel, sometimes reaching \$7.00 per barrel. Local water was piped into many of the homes but was only used for bathing and general utility due to its very high iron content. During the boll weevil devastation in the south, arsenic was in great demand.

Many will recall the name Garrison Monster, which was a prominent producing mine as well as Seminole, Alvarado, Reaper, Lucy L, and the Copper Queen.

It was in the yellow hills that the mining engineer, assayer, and bachelor gentleman named Palmer operated his famous gold mine called the "Rube." Some say he worked only four months of the year and hand-picked his ore, stored it in bags until he accumulated one carload worth \$7,000, followed it to the smelter, then would tour the continent for the remaining eight months. Naturally such an operation attracted outside interest, eventually offering such fantastic figures, Palmer accepted. The new owners formed a corporation, brought in expensive equipment capable of duplicating Palmer's quarterly operation in a few days, but the machinery could not hand-pick the load and thus failure was the result. Some say it was the vein that was gone — who knows?

I stopped at the south end of the Gold Hill main street and surveyed the town as it existed when I arrived. On one side of the street were a few frame residences defying the elements of time, a large impressive boarding house, the stone building that was once the Goodwin Mercantile; on the other side, a few scattered frame structures, some houses, and the only parched remaining building of the

See TOWNS, Page 9



Dr. David E. Miller autographs a copy of his book, "The Hole in the Rock," for President Karl B. Hale. Many SUP members have made a trek to this historic site. Books can be obtained from Pioneer Village.

BOOK REVIEW

"HOLE IN THE ROCK"

By DR. DAVID E. MILLER, *Professor of History, University of Utah*
(Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 1959, pp229, \$5.50)

One of the greatest adventures in the pioneering of the west was the journey made by Mormon Colonizers in 1879-80, from the Cedar City area to the San Juan River. The purpose of the proposed colony they had been called to form was to serve as a buffer to non-Mormon pioneers who had been steadily moving into Colorado. Mormon church leaders wanted to secure the San Juan region for Mormon colonization before others could do so.

An exploring party was sent out to find a route to the area in the spring of 1879. They followed a southerly route to Lee's Ferry the across the Navajo Indian reservation to the Moab region, then west on the old Spanish Trail and back to Cedar City. The expedition could have taken the route of the exploring party in either direction, but the leaders of the expedition decided to take a short cut by way of Escalante.

A party of approximately 250 men, women and children left in the fall of 1879, with some 80 wagons and several hundred head of loose cattle and horses for Escalante and an uncertain route across the Colorado and on to the San Juan. The route, says Dr. Miller, had not been thoroughly explored, and upon a more complete examination the route was thought impassable. By the time this conclusion was reached, the party was about 40 miles south of Escalante and heavy snows had fallen behind them making retreat nearly impossible. Pushing on without knowing how they would get down the 2,000-foot cliff that stood above the Colorado River, they discovered a narrow slit in the west wall of the Glen Canyon of the Colorado. It was decided that this narrow "Hole in the Rock," by which the expedition became known, could be blasted out and a road built to the river.

Work was commenced on the road in

the middle of December. It was not completed to enable the wagons to reach the river until January 26, 1880, when some 26 of the wagons were ferried across the river. The hardy pioneers who had crossed some of the roughest country in the west had done the impossible in building a road to river and were now faced with an equally difficult task of getting up the east side of the river and then journeying through barren country, that many claimed to be impassable for wagons, to their destination. With great determination and hardships that have become legend, they accomplished this and finally arrived on the San Juan, at the site of Bluff, on April 6, 1880, and began to establish homes.

The magnitude of the almost impossible task that these people were faced with has been vividly portrayed on the pages of Dr. Miller's book, "Hole in the Rock." He makes the whole journey live as he describes the slow tortuous journey of the expedition.

In the writing of this book, the author exhibits a combination of scholarly research, penetrating insight, and an understanding of the trying circumstances the expedition was faced with. It may be readily read and enjoyed by layman and scholar alike.

Dr. Miller documents the book with carefully prepared footnotes that appear at the end of each chapter; many giving detailed explanations of pertinent side issues.

Nearly 80 pages are appendixes, of which the author says this:

"With the exception of the lists of personnel, these documents are accounts of the Exploring Expedition and the Hole-in-the-Rock trek written by participants who were old enough at the time to be completely aware of what was being done and of the problems being met and overcome."

These accounts which are taken from diaries, or from written recollections are most absorbing and help the reader understand the feelings of those who made this historic trek.

Of great importance are the more than thirty photographs that appear in the book. It has often been stated that one cannot appreciate the difficulties encountered by this expedition until he has been over the route and seen the hole-in-the-rock, but a careful selection of pictures has enabled Dr. Miller to capture most of the difficult obstacles that were overcome.

The book contains a bibliography and a good index.

One can certainly gain a greater appreciation of his "Pioneer Heritage" from the pages of this work. — CLARENCE REEDER JR.

SUP Colossal Set for Golden Spike Day

SUP members who love the romantic history of western railroading can look forward to an exciting day May 9. Celebrations that day will include colorful ceremonies to commemorate the great event that marked the completion of the first transcontinental railroad at Promontory Summit, Box Elder County. Events that will mark the 90th anniversary of this historic event occur in the morning at Promontory Summit. A re-enactment of the historic ceremony by the Box Elder County Golden Spike Chapter, with full size cut-out replicas of the original engines that nosed up to each other in 1869 will take place at 11:00 a.m. The dedication of a National Historic Sites plaque, which will be placed at the present monument will follow. Federal, State, and Local officials are expected to be on hand to participate in the program, as well as the presidents of both the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads.

In the afternoon the celebration will move 25 miles east to Corinne, which will be the site of the new railroad museum that is being established under sponsorship of the National Society, Sons of Utah

Pioneers, and the Golden Spike Centennial Association. Horace A. Sorensen will be director of the new village. Two real steam engines of a somewhat later vintage than those involved in the original ceremony 90 years ago will face each other at the Corinne event. Several other railroad cars and other vehicles will also be on display. Plans have also been made to have an old-time railroad station, water tower, section hand car, and other buildings moved to the site in the near future.

Plans are being laid by SUP's trek committee, Marlon Bateman, Dick Lambert and Charles Cazier to make the official day trek for all SUP members and their wives to the big event. Watch for further news on this outstanding affair.

The SUP News will devote most of its April issue to Box Elder County, the coming of the Railroad and Corinne.

Arrangements for the big one-day program are being made by the Golden Spike, Box Elder and Corinne Chapters of SUP... Adolf Reeder has been coordinator in preparing for the museum dedication. Earl A. Hansen, SUP 1st Vice President, is in charge of arrangements.

TOWNS, From Page 7

once business district and still bearing the inscription "Gold Hill Pharmacy." Inside the pharmacy lurked a few of the interesting reminders of days gone by and served as an excellent stimulus for my imagination. In the foyer was a beautiful hardwood mirrored backboard, adjacent was the empty remains of the post office boxes, some still clinging to unclaimed letters postmarked with the last



The Larson Family — Shirley, Michelle, Steven and Dix

delivery date heralding the end of mail delivery and the post office which was 1949. A few patent medicines were still present and intact in their original cartons complete with corkscrew and directions for the ailing. I noted August Flower, Lavender-Green, Cotton Root, and Old Dyspepsia. In the backroom, some considerate passerby had carefully brought the barber chair inside to protect its once glamorous upholstery. The puzzling remnant was that of a huge mounted moose head complete with antlers, which would be enviable of today's trophy hunter. I wondered if the mount could have been brought to Gold Hill by some prosperous citizen or was it local decor for the pharmacy? Scattered on the hillsides are the skeleton reminders of what once were expensive automobiles. I noted from some of the faded nameplates such makes as La Salle, Marmon, Durran and Essex. After traveling the desert roads in this area and appreciating the fact that in the circa 1908 to '24 the granite mountain area was considered as the main route to Gold Hill it is not difficult to understand why an auto was discarded. Frequently, I have been tempted with the thought of doing a little horse trading for my modern accumulation of precision workmanship and engineering that I am using today.

I detected a dog barking and in following in the direction of the barking I was greeted by his owner, Eli Wilfong. Mr. Wilfong and I spent a few hours

See TOWNS, Page 12



Bernice Gibbs Anderson holds a program of the celebration to be held at Promontory and Corinne as she makes plans for this year's big celebration, to be held May 9th.

THE GARDENER'S CLUB HALL

By ALBERT E. MILLER

One of the noted landmarks of St. George, Utah, a relic of the work of the founders of the Dixie Cotton Mission, is the Gardener's Club Hall. This building faces south on First North street, between Main and First West.

The members of the Gardener's Club were among the pioneer men and women who settled Utah's Dixie, and their foresight made that section of the state along the Santa Clara and Rio Virgin rivers a paradise of fruits and flowers, equal to any in the west.

In 1849, Brigham Young sent an expedition under Parley P. Pratt to the south to learn more about the southern part of the territory that the Saints had now acquired. They left in the early winter and bitter storms hampered their progress. By the time they reached Little Salt Lake, near what is now Parowan Bottoms, they were exhausted from their travel. They had come through snow and along streams blocked by ice, and their exhausted ox teams could go no further. Leaving their teams and wagons behind, some of the party crossed over the great north-south divide to explore further.

On December 31, 1849, Pratt and his party reached the junction of the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers. Here on the morning of January 1, 1850, they were greeted by warm sunshine, like that of a June morning in the north. On that long-to-be-remembered day, Parley wrote a song, "Oh Come, Come, Away From Northern Blasts Retiring." The company often sang this song on its return trip to the Salt Lake Valley.

When it was learned that cotton could be grown in this area, a group of church members from cotton-growing states were called to settle Washington, Utah. These saints were to produce cotton to supply the needs of the rapidly growing population gathering to the territory.

In 1861, a call was made to locate a town in the valley north of the junction of the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara rivers, to be named "The City of St. George." Men were called to found the new city that were learned in the growing of fruits, grapes, and flowers suitable to the warm section of the territory, which had now become known as Utah's Dixie.

The settlers of Saint George were aided in their horticulture and gardening pursuits by people of the surrounding communities who gave them trees and vines to start their orchards and vineyards.

Walter E. Dodge had brought many kinds of trees and vines to Santa Clara



The Gardener's Club Hall in St. George, Utah, which was erected in 1867, still stands today as an early landmark of the Dixie Cotton Mission.

in 1857 when he settled there after returning from California at the approach of Johnson's army. Dodge was most helpful in providing starts for the new settlers.

In 1862, the early fruits of the labor of the people were beginning to appear and a determined effort was made to increase the productivity of the orchards and beautify the city. With this in mind, the Gardener's Club was organized and it was through the direction of this organization that within a few years, the people of St. George were growing large quantities of fruits. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, quinces, figs, pomegranates, currants and different varieties of flowers adorned the spacious yards of the pioneers.

Outstanding among the members of the Gardener's Club were Luther S. Hemenway, Joseph Ellis Johnson, B. F. Pendleton, W. W. Miller, J. M. Moody, S. G. Higgins, Charles Smith, William Frost, Charles A. Terry and Israel Ivins. Joseph Ellis Johnson brought a printing press to St. George when he came in 1865. He published a paper called the "Pomologist and Gardener," which served as the official publication of the club.

In 1867, the club decided to construct a club house. Members of the club did most of the work and planning. They patterned the roof and cornice after the Social Hall in Salt Lake City.

Following the completion of the Hall, it was used for club meetings, social parties, county fairs, and minstrel shows.

Like many of the homes in St. George, the Clubhouse was built of sun-dried adobe.

The Gardener's Club used the hall as a center of operations in their efforts to

plant and raise fruits and flowers throughout Utah's Dixie. Later, its work well done, the club was disbanded and the hall changed hands several times. Today it is part of the Big Hand Motel.

The Gardener's Club Hall, like the Washington County Court House, 1870; the St. George Tabernacle, 1876, and the St. George Temple, 1877, stands as a monument to the memory of the pioneers who did so much in the growth and building of the city of St. George and the Dixie Cotton Mission.

PONY, From Page 6

vigilant guard had to be kept up to protect the stock, which they were forced to corral most of the time. Another western agent writes that everything indicated intended hostilities. The Indians had openly taken out a yoke of cattle from the station's wagon and killed them for their own service, and were kind enough to intimate that they would do as much to the station keepers did they interfere to prevent them from the enjoyment of good fat beef. The Major, I am told, leaves during the present week to pay up the employees on the western route, and to concert measures for the company's interest and the protection of the stations and property.

Peteetneet, the Utah Chief, accompanied by San Pitch, the War Chief, with a few warriors and squaws, paid the city a visit last Friday — the first visit since Peteetneet's ascension to the throne of the Utahs. Colonel Davies, the Superintendent, treated them very kindly, condescending to dine with them once or twice, and sending them away with new blankets and other presents. Peteetneet seems a decent, quiet fellow, and apparently "bore his honors meekly." He had some strapping fellows with him, who rejoiced mightily in high colors and ornaments. As Peteetneet and his band left the city and rode southwardly, Bear-hunter and about twenty of a band of Shoshones from the north come in on foot and made another pull at Colonel Davies' storeroom. Bear-hunter, before he left the city, got a complete suit of citizen habiliments and strutted about the street conscious of the honors done him. Before the Indians left they paid a visit to "Brother Brigham" at his office; but of the interview and results I am not posted. Ex-Governor Young has, so it is reported, great influence over the redskins generally. Colonel Davies can do little for the Indians. I think he is tied up. When Brigham was Superintendent he had faith to feed them whether he had government funds or not, and I expect will ultimately get his pay.

MANSION, From Page 3

attic space was used for servants' quarters and had all the beauty and comfort of the other living sections of the mansion.

There was a lot of living in this structure. The numerous children who lived there were constantly entertaining their friends. And because of the vast size of the building and the generous means of the owner, frequent visitors stayed there for prolonged periods. Holidays and anniversaries were occasions for great parties. It was not unusual for three hundred guests to be served from the kitchen to full-course dinners.

One can understand why it was referred to as a mansion instead of a house, as at first designated. The fashion to give a residence a name ran to such titles as White House, Valley House, Bee Hive House, Lion House, Gardo House. However, the Devereaux Mansion in its fabulous style was in a class by itself in that early period. Only one other such residence became known as a Palace.

As the Devereaux Mansion became the center of social life in the Territory one could easily imagine that the traditional hospitality of an English gentleman's family was transplanted to the Great Basin.

And who was this generous and gracious host? William Jennings left school at eleven to work in his father's butcher business in their home town of Birmingham, England. At fourteen he was an experienced hog trimmer. For another twelve years he labored at his trade, but in 1847 he left his homeland for America. This decision lost him his portion of the family fortune, but subsequently he became a millionaire, so he never seemed to miss his inheritance.

On the way to gaining his vast fortune the road was not always easy. After sailing for America he worked in New York that first winter as a bacon trimmer at six dollars a week. This was so unrewarding that he turned to the West. In Ohio he was robbed of all he possessed, which amount was about four hundred dollars. To regain his station in life he became a journeyman butcher. By degrees he finally, by 1849, reached St. Louis and in a few weeks landed in that interesting jumping-off place, St. Joseph, Missouri. His fortune reached a new low when cholera struck him and but for the timely aid and financial loan of fifteen dollars by Father Scanlan he may not have survived. Years later he resumed his friendship with this kindly priest whose assignment in Utah is another colorful episode of the Territory.

By 1851 Mr. Jennings had met and married a Mormon emigrant en route to Zion from England. This event brought about his conversion to that faith and renewed his desire to see the West. The couple came to Utah the next year bringing with them three wagons of groceries for sale on the frontier. Thus he launched his career as a merchant. Almost immediately he established the first tannery here, the first steam manufacturing of cloth, and gave evidence of such independent enterprise that no one seemed surprised when eventually this financial genius gained the title of Utah's merchant prince.



WILLIAM JENNINGS

In 1855 he married his second wife and with these two English women he became the father of twenty-six children. Jane Walker and Priscilla Paul were their names.

In 1856 he took Priscilla with him to Carson Valley for nearly a year and a half on a settlement mission. As they returned to the Salt Lake Valley the populace was on the move south due to the approach of Johnston's army. His family then resided for a time in Provo. Upon their return he built a butcher shop and was ready for business when the thousands returned to their homes.

His first spectacular business venture transpired in 1860 when he purchased \$40,000 of merchandise from Solmon Young and branched into the mercantile field. He was undoubtedly a business opportunist. When the Overland Telegraph Line between Salt Lake and Ruby Valley was projected he supplied the poles for the wires. In the next several years he

sold supplies to Ft. Douglas and added banking and brokerage to his efforts. He exported Utah products to the mines outside of the Territory and was the first person to buy and ship Montana gold dust. He had the first steam flouring mill in Utah.

By 1864 he built the Eagle Emporium, on the site of the Utah National Bank, and stocked the store from New York, St. Louis, San Francisco and the local craftsmen. For a quarter of a million dollars he purchased a train load of goods which established him as the foremost Utah merchant. The story of how he cornered the grain market has great interest.

By 1867 he wished to establish a residence worthy of his station in life and purchased the Wm. C. Staines property on West South Temple, a tract of highly cultivated land of five acres. On this lot he built the Devereaux Mansion as related above. At this time he purchased mines in Park City, Utah and in Grand Gulch, Arizona.

In 1869 he helped organize the Utah Central Railroad and became its vice president. In 1871 he organized the Utah Southern Railroad and succeeded Brigham Young as president. He became a director of the Deseret National Bank. And when Z.C.M.I. was organized he became a shareholder in the amount of \$75,000 and from 1873 to 1875 was its superintendent. From 1877 to 1886 he was vice president of Z.C.M.I.

In the meantime he turned to civic and political life and was elected to the Territorial Legislature under Governor Doty. In 1882 he was honored by the Salt Lake City citizens as their Mayor, which term he filled with success. One of the projects under his rule was the opening of Liberty Park.

His life as a financier, church member and civic leader came to a close in 1886 at the age of sixty-three years.

POSTLUDE ON THE DEVEREAUX MANSION

Perhaps the Devereaux Mansion saw its most happy and colorful times in the lifetime of its illustrious owner, the Honorable William Jennings. However, its useful days were not over. After the family was grown and scattered, it sheltered an organization called the Keeley Institute dedicated to the cure of alcoholics.

After that time the residential area moved to the east up South Temple Street. Then an industrial era reached its arm around the Devereaux acres and for over a quarter of a century a coal company has utilized the grounds and buildings.

See MANSION, Page 12

TOWNS, From Page 9

reminiscent of Gold Hill's better days of yesteryear. Mr. Wilfong was a man perhaps in his late seventies. A man with a technical background and a deep understanding of people and the mining game. I assumed that Eli had seen the early beginning and the decline of Gold Hill, and was content to weather the finish. I have often thought about the exquisite mid-Victorian couch that was present in Mr. Wilfong's house — a splendorous piece of furniture — and the pride of some craftsman, which I have seldom seen equaled in today's production race.

On the road that leads from Gold Hill's empty street, I noted the presence of three railroad cars, still perched on their rails waiting patiently for the engine to return for them, not realizing the rails had long been removed from both ends of the cars, probably by some itinerant scrap and salvage collector.

Time and Mother Nature have begun the task of covering the miner's scars on the landscape and returning the lifeless structures to dust from whence they came.



Jesse Jameson a student of history, has specialized on the coming of the Railroads to Utah. Mr. Jameson has presented his very interesting program on the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad to several SUP audiences. He is presently working on two new slide-tape programs on Pioneer Utah.

DONNER, From Page 4

As Sons of Pioneers when we visit the "This Is the Place" monument and examine the various parts of it while contemplating our glorious past, let us just remember that the Mormon Pioneers came into the valley on a road that had cost the Donners sixteen days of hard labor and a delay which contributed to their disaster at Donner Lake during the winter of 1846-47.



Laughing at the prospect of having the bust of Brigham Young identified as a Chapter Officer are the Cedar City officers. They are: Front row (l. to r.), H. P. Dotson, Chapter President; Parson U. Webster, 4th Vice President of the National Society; and Clem Judd, Secretary-Treasurer. Second row (l. to r.), Alva Matheson, Board Member; Floyd Atkins, 2nd Vice President; Brigham Young's statue, and J. C. Robb, 1st Vice President.

Cedar City Officers Host SUP President

During the recent visit that President Karl B. Hale and this writer made to Southern Utah, it was our great pleasure to visit with the newly elected officers of the Cedar City Chapter. The meeting held with these fine and friendly Sons was their first as officers, and they really have a fireball program outlined and underway.

Heading the Cedar City Chapter is President H. P. Dotson, who succeeds I. E. Riddle, the man who did such a fine job with the 1958 Encampment. Aiding President Dotson will be J. C. Robb, 1st Vice President; Floyd Atkins, 2nd Vice President; Clem Judd, Secretary-Treasurer; Waldon Isom, Chaplain; Reed Bradshaw, Judge Advocate; and Alva Matheson and George A. Croft, Board Members.

Chapter officers called on the national officers to aid them in their endeavor to realize the long sought-after replica of the Old Iron Works once located in Cedar City. This was the first works west of the Mississippi River. A site on Highway 91 has already been obtained and the chapter plans to stimulate plans and activities to see the project through to its completion.

Plans have been formulated for chapter treks during the summer. These include treks to Silver Reef and Leeds, two early southern Utah Settlements that have dwindled to ghost town status. President Dotson stated that some of these trips are planned jointly with the "Dixie Mission Chapter" in St. George, and it is hoped

that the "Little Salt Lake Chapter from Parowan can join with them.

Present at the meetings held was SUP 4th Vice President, Parson U. Webster or Cedar City, who offers regular counsel and advice to the group. It was our pleasure to be the guests of the Webster's during our stay in Cedar City and partake of the wonderful atmosphere that exists in their home. Brother Webster also took the time from his busy schedule to take us on a tour of the vast Iron Mines located near Cedar City. This tremendous operation is almost beyond belief until you actually see it.

It was with a very warm feeling that we left our fellow Sons in Cedar to make the trek back to Salt Lake.

MANSION, From Page 11

Each five-year period has seen more windows boarded up, more antique hunters devastating the hinges, door knobs, and the ornamental iron work.

As one passes the place on summer mornings a group of art students can be seen with sketch books or easles, each critically eyeing this ghost of a more elegant day. Through the yard the coal foreman drives his truck and parks it under a shelter which was once the kitchen of a glamorous mansion and gets on with the day's work.

Chapter Notes

JESSE JAMESON THRILLS TEMPLE FORK CHAPTER

Jesse Jameson presented his slide lecture on the coming of the transcontinental railroad to the Temple Fork Chapter recently in the beautiful Skylight Room at Utah State University. The meeting was presided over by President A. George Raymond. National President Karl B. Hale, Earl B. Hansen, 1st Vice President, and other National Officers were invited guests of the Chapter.

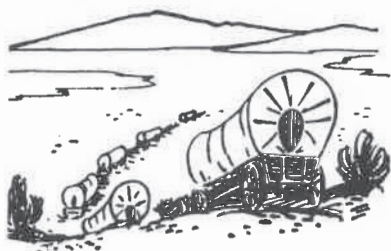
On the program with Mr. Jameson were accordion numbers by Bill Coles of Salt Lake. President Hale also addressed the group briefly and thanked them for their hospitality. A real fine time was had when members, their wives, and guests joined in to sing many favorite old tunes.

Mr. Jameson uses a tape recorder and colored slides in his remarkable presentation. The 45-minute program explains the background of the coming of the railroad and the actual construction of both the Central Pacific line from the west and the Union Pacific line from the east. The program is highlighted by the presentation of the history of Corinne and ends with the ceremonies of the Driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory Summit.

The wonderful surroundings and the friendly spirit of the meeting left very favorable memories with everyone.



President and Mrs. A. George Raymond of the Temple Fork Chapter in Logan. President Raymond has led the chapter to new growth and outstanding meetings during his term of office. President Raymond is also President of the Logan L.D.S. Temple.



HISTORY OF MEDICINE HEARD BY GEORGE ALBERT SMITH CHAPTER IN PROVO

*Reported by DEAN W. PAYNE
Chapter Secretary*

The George Albert Smith Camp No. 7, Sons of Utah Pioneers, met at the Pioneer Museum Building at Provo, Utah, February 1, 1959, to hear Dr. Lloyd L. Cullimore, Provo City Mayor, speak on the history of medicine in Utah. Dr. Cullimore told how Brigham Young had ordered that women be taught midwifery and the art of delivering children. Brigham Young also gave practical advice on the care of the body by teaching that one should not try to do two days' work in only one day nor to take stimulants for the body, but to work hard and then let the body rest. It was pointed out by Dr. Cullimore that we can emulate the strength of the pioneers today by avoiding excess, stresses, and strains and to use sense and moderation in all things. The Indians seemed to know that liver was beneficial for man though they did not know about anemia in those days and the greatest mark of friendship to an Indian was to give him the liver of a freshly killed animal. The speaker also brought out that his Grandmother Cullimore used to eat moldy cheese to keep from getting colds, though no one then knew anything about penicillin or related drugs, and that the pioneer people treated colic and other ailments with herbs collected from gardens and ditch banks. Dr. Cullimore lamented that he did not have a list of the herbs and plants used for medicine and how to identify and prepare them.

There were many respected and devoted doctors in the pioneer communities who succeeded largely because they had the courage and support of the people whom they doctored. With all the crudities of medical practice in early days, the most important thing then, as now, was the determination of the people to fight for life and their strength of feeling and character with the spirit to live.

Dr. Lawrence Sardoni of the Brigham Young University played two violin selections, accompanied by Sister Clay. Pink lemonade and cookies were served as refreshments.

The Chapter met again on March 1 and a report of that session will be included in the next issue.

Elmer De St. Jeor is President of the chapter.

SALT LAKE LUNCHEON CLUB HOLDS SWEETHEART PARTY

Members of the Salt Lake Pioneer Luncheon Club brought their ladies fair to the chapter's Sweetheart Party, February 11, 1959. The annual affair was held at the Roof Garden of the Hotel Utah.

Dinner was served to the guests who could look out on beautiful Salt Lake City. The program, under the direction of the program committee, consisting of William A. Dunn, Thomas Mack Woolley and George A. Parry, featured a dramatic presentation of "The Heart of Timpanogos," based on Edward R. Tuttle's poetical volume by the same title. The author presented colored slides depicting the story. These were from the B.Y.U. collection and from those of Hal Rumel and Willard Luce. Narrator for the drama was Mrs. Gwen Jones, a professional reader and speech instructor. The musical accompaniment was by the Choraliers, a group of advanced music students under the direction of Mrs. Grace Porter.

Following the program a social hour was scheduled and members had the chance to become better acquainted.

BIG CALIFORNIA CHAPTER ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

The California Chapter of the National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers, has elected its officers for another year of activity. The live-wire group, that spearheaded the Ft. Moore Memorial will be guided by new President Leo J. Muir of Los Angeles. Mr. Muir is well known for his work in history, and has graciously contributed several articles to the *SUP News* in the past.

Other officers include John F. Howells Jr., Immediate Past President; Burton M. Oliver, 1st Vice President and Treasurer; John E. Mackay, 2nd Vice President and Membership Chairman; Ellis E. Craig, 3rd Vice President and Secretary; Harold E. Phelps, 4th Vice President and Program Chairman; Dr. Louis T. Smithson, 5th Vice President and Pioneer Projects Chairman; James C. Perkins, Chaplain; Romney Stewart, Judge Advocate; William J. Fox, Heber G. Harrison, Paul B. Jefferies, Daniel H. McAllister, George W. McCune, Dr. Howard G. McDonald, Arthur McGregor, Edward B. Perkins, Wallace R. Reid, and John M. Russon, directors.

Plans are now being laid for a year's activity in 1959 and it is hoped the *SUP News* can soon publish these activities.

We wish the California Chapter full success in 1959.

SUGAR HOUSE CHAPTER HOLDS SWEETHEART PARTY

Members of the Sugar House Chapter enjoyed their annual Sweetheart Party on Monday, February 23rd at Parley's First Ward.

A very lovely dinner was arranged for by Dean Andrus and members, wives and guest, tucked their napkins promptly at 7:00 p.m.

Following dinner, Program Chairman Rollow C. Kimball introduced a very wonderful program. A mixed quartet, "Men of Music," composed of Malcomb Pike, Glen Johnson, Loile Bailey and Robert Holbrook sang several well-known songs and Mrs. Ann Bailey offered readings that were real enjoyment.

Guest speaker was KSL radio personality Gordon Owen, who entertained the group with his wonderful thoughts.

This was indeed an exceptionally fine meeting and one that will long be remembered.



Heber A. Curtis, left, new President of the Pateetneet Chapter of Payson and Dr. Jesse H. Ellsworth, Chapter historian, map out plans for an active and full year for the chapter during a recent visit to Pioneer Village.

PATEETNEET CHAPTER ELECTS NEW CORPS OF OFFICERS

Reported by DR. J. H. ELLSWORTH

Heber A. Curtis has been elected President of the Pateetneet Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. The chapter which is located in the Payson area, boasts a substantial membership. Helping Mr. Curtis in 1959 will be J. Clark Elmer, 1st Vice President; Lyndon Crook, 2nd Vice President; McKay Christensen, Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. Jesse H. Ellsworth, Historian; Lars M. Bishop, Chaplain; and G. Osmond Dunford, Sergeant at Arms.

The election took place at the February meeting of the chapter. Speaker at the meeting was Dr. George Hansen, who gave an illustrated lecture on the geology of Alaska.

The chapter is looking forward to a very active year in 1959.



President and Mrs. Aubrey F. Turley of the Golden Spike Chapter enjoy dinner at a recent chapter meeting. The chapter usually meets in Garland or Tremonton.

GOLDEN SPIKE CHAPTER HOSTS SUP PRESIDENT

Karl B. Hale, SUP President, was the guest of the Golden Spike Chapter on February 9, 1959, at Stevens Cafe in Garland. Chapter President Aubrey F. Turley conducted the very enjoyable affair that saw a large crowd of chapter members and guests attend.

After dinner and some very fine community singing that Ed Udy, and William Hurd had arranged, the Christensen sisters, Tamora, Pam and Nan, offered several enjoyable musical numbers. They were accompanied by Susan Foxley.

Jesse Jameson, history major from the University of Utah, entertained the guests with his slide lecture on the coming of the railroads to Utah. President Karl B. Hale thanked the group for their hospitality in the remarks he made.

Singled out for special recognition was Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Calderwood, who were celebrating their 62nd wedding anniversary. Brother Calderwood offered some advice on long happy marriages. The couple are still active and attend most of the chapter meetings.

This very fine group extended a warm hand of friendship to us and it is sincerely appreciated.

MILES ROMNEY ADDRESSES EAST MILL CREEK CHAPTER

As Reported by VALORAN RUSSELL

Miles Romney presented a very interesting talk on Early Mining in Utah at the dinner meeting of the East Mill Creek Chapter, held February 9th at the Hot Shoppes. Mr. Romney explained what early mining took place in Utah and the difficulties encountered in these operations. Mining proved to be important to Utah's economic life and did much to shape the future of the state. Dr. Francis W. Christiansen was in charge of the program that also featured musical numbers.

Dr. J. Herbert Wheeler is Chapter President. The group's March meeting was held in conjunction with the National Party on March 12th.

NECROLOGY . . . PAUL CLOWES

When Paul Clowes, noted western artist, advertising executive, Army major, friend to all, and one of the greatest artists of the horse, was called home, Utah, the west and the nation lost an outstanding man.

Humble in nature, but with an artistic touch that made his subjects, especially horses, seem to live on canvas, Paul Clowes stood in a class of his own.

The great master artist has called Paul home, but his works will live on — a monument to the memory of Paul Clowes.

The many friends that Paul had in SUP wish to express their deepest sympathy to Mrs. Clowes. — HAROLD H. JENSON.

PIONEER CHAPTER HEARS D. JAMES CANNON SPEAK

D. James Cannon, Director of the Utah State Tourist and Publicity Council, outlined the proposed State Park System to the members of the Pioneer Chapter at their regular Luncheon Meeting February 5, at the Lion House. Jim outlined the proposed park sites on a large map. Colored slides of the areas were then shown with an explanation of where they are located. Utah undoubtedly has more scenic attractions than any other state in the Union, but at present we have not done anything about turning them into state parks for Utahns and tourists to see and enjoy. With this great wealth of native beauty, the state could make the tourist business its largest industry if they would convert these scenic attractions into state parks and then tell people about them.

Bill Cannon was in charge of the program, which attracted a large number of Sons.

The chapter meets on the first Thursday of the month.



D. James Cannon, State Director of the Utah Tourist and Publicity Council, explains the proposed plans for new state parks to members of the Pioneer Luncheon Club.

SUP Sidelights

ERNEST R. McKAY, former SUP President, and Vice-President of the National Pony Express Centennial Association, has been appointed to the executive committee of the 1959 Ogden Pioneer Days Celebration. Mr. McKay represents the Sons of Utah Pioneers on the committee. Each year Ogden puts on one of the finest Pioneer Celebrations in the state. Events include parades, rodeos, and the presentation of "All Faces West."

FRED B. WILLIAMS was a recent visitor at Pioneer Village, where he spent some time telling us about many events that occurred in the old Kaysville Railroad Station, now being restored at Pioneer Village.



Lewis B. Childs, Springville, has helped Pioneer Village by donating much needed relics. Mr. Childs is an active SUP member.

A word of appreciation to PETE HARMON, who is having Lynn Fausett paint a pioneer mural in the information building at the "This Is the Place Monument." This is certainly a fine gesture and will add to the state park. SUP members might thank Pete personally when they see him.

Books may be purchased from the Pioneer Village at \$5.50 a copy. Write to Pioneer Village, 2998 Conner Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

We were happy to have WILFORD F. OLSEN visit the village recently. Mr. Olsen was doing a little work on his genealogy. He again joined the Sons for 1959 while here.

CURTIS W. BRADY, President of the Temple Quarry Chapter, spent the month of January vacationing in Hawaii. President Brady was in charge of the decorations committee for the party on March 12th and did a tremendous job.



Dennis Murphy, Secretary of the Sons of Pioneers Salt Lake Luncheon Club, holds the new Utah State Flag up that the chapter recently gave to the City to hang in the City Commission Chamber.

SALT LAKE LUNCHEON CLUB PRESENTS FLAG

An oversight of many years was corrected recently when Dennis Murphy, representing the Sons of Utah Pioneers Salt Lake Luncheon Club, presented Mayor Adiel F. Stewart and members of the City Commission with a Utah State Flag for the Commission Chambers.

For many years the Chamber has displayed an American Flag, but never a State Flag. Members of the big SUP Chapter noticed this and went to work immediately to remedy the situation.

Mayor Stewart thanked Mr. Murphy and the Luncheon Club for their timely gift and a resolution was passed by the commission to provide new staffs and stands for both flags.



Delbert E. Draper, right, points to a passage in his new book, "The Mormon Drapers." Mr. Draper presented the book to Horace A. Sorensen, Managing Director of Pioneer Village, for the village library.

"THE MORMON DRAPERS" TELLS PIONEER HISTORY

Delbert M. Draper, well-known Salt Lake attorney, recently presented his new book, "The Mormon Drapers" to the library at Pioneer Village. The book tells the story of the Draper family that came with the Mormon Pioneers to Utah and became prominent citizens in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. Draper, Utah, located south of Salt Lake, was named after members of the family that founded the settlement.

The book is written in a very interesting style and has won acclaim from Church leaders, Mormons and non-Mormons alike. There is much information on the history of early Utah contained in this 360-page book.

Our thanks to Mr. Draper for this wonderful addition to the Pioneer Village Library.

S. R. DEBENHAM writes: "We are happy to renew our membership in SUP once again, and very much pleased with the projects that are being planned. We have not had the opportunity to join a chapter and would very much appreciate information on how this might be done. Anything you can do to enlighten us will be sincerely appreciated."

Thanks, Mr. Debenham. By the time your letter appears in the *SUP News* you should be a member of the Sugar House Chapter.

H. WARD McCARTY, congenial as always, lent a helping hand at Pioneer Village recently when a large church group toured the village. J. MAX THORNTON, of the Holladay Chapter, made the arrangements for the group.



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